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In an earth worm, *Lumbricus*, species undetermined and occurring under logs, in the forests in the vicinity of Philadelphia, I detected another species of the above which may be distinguished as follows.



A. melo,  
250 diam.

ANOPLOPHYRA MELO. Oval or ovoid, scarcely twice the length of the breadth, with the narrower pole mucronate; nucleus axial, cylindrical, sigmoid, about two-thirds the length of the body; contractile vesicles usually one, or two, or none, large. Length 0.048 mm. to 0.08 mm., breadth 0.032 to 0.04 mm. Pairs in state of transverse division 0.08 by 0.036 mm. to 0.084 by 0.04 mm. Inhabiting the body cavity of *Lumbricus*?

The Rev. Henry C. McCook, D.D., was elected Vice-President and Jacob Binder was elected Curator to fill vacancies caused by the death of Wm. S. Vaux.

Thomas A. Robinson was elected a member of the Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of the Rev. Dr. McCook to the Vice-Presidency.

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MAY 30.

The President, Dr. LEIDY, in the chair.

Twenty-eight persons present.

*The Yellow Ant with its flocks of Aphis and Coccus.*—Prof. LEIDY stated that since he had made a communication, published in the Proceedings of April 10th, 1877, on the habits of the Yellow Ant, from time to time, in seeking for other animals, he had incidentally learned that the species is not only a common one of our vicinity, but also that it was habitual with the ant to care for the same two species of *Aphis* and *Coccus* originally noticed in company with it. The ant workers, of the species *Lasius interjectus*, are of a uniform bright amber color, shining and hairy, and measure about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millimetres long.<sup>1</sup> The Aphis is white or pale yellowish and covered with a white waxy secretion, has brownish legs and proboscis, no honey tubes, and is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. long and 2 mm. wide. The Coccus is red with some whitish waxy secretion and is from three-fourths to one millimetre and one-half in length.

On the third of May, near Swarthmore College, Del. Co., a nest of the yellow ants was observed beneath a flat stone, about one

<sup>1</sup>In the original communication the ant was named *Formica flava*, but the Rev. Dr. McCook has determined it to be as here stated.

foot by seven inches broad. Collected on the under side of the stone there were six distinct and closely crowded groups of the white aphid and five of the red coccus. The largest aphid group was three inches by one inch; the smallest one-half inch in diameter. The largest coccus group was an inch and one-half by three-fourths of an inch, and the smallest one-half an inch by one-fourth of an inch. The ground beneath the stone was furrowed by tortuous paths communicating with holes, through which ants were running; but most of these together with their flocks were adherent to the under side of the stone, and occupied a space of about six inches by four inches.

*Colorless Garnet and Tourmaline.*—Prof. LEIDY further exhibited several brilliant cut specimens of garnet, from Hull, Quebec, Canada. They are transparent, with a pale yellowish tint like an off-colored diamond, and are flawless. Another specimen was a handsome colorless brilliant of achroite or tourmaline from St. Lawrence Co., New York.

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JUNE 6.

The President, Dr. LEIDY, in the chair.

Thirty-three persons present.

A paper entitled "On the relative Ages and Classification of the Post-Eocene Tertiary Deposits of the Atlantic Slope," by Angelo Heilprin, was presented for publication.

The deaths of Wm. B. Rogers, a Correspondent, and Samuel P. Carpenter and Andrew C. Craig, members, were announced.

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JUNE 13.

Mr. MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty-nine persons present.

The following was ordered to be printed :—